

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LAWS RELATING TO FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, 1920

*A Summary of Laws in the United States,
Canada, and Newfoundland, Relating to
Trapping, Open Seasons, Propagation, and
Bounties*



AERICAN TRAPPERS receive yearly in the aggregate many millions of dollars for their fur harvest, which, up to the moment they set out to gather it, does not cost them a single effort. Recently the supply of peltries has been decreasing at an alarming rate. Raw-fur buyers representing all parts of the country place the decrease at from 25 to 50 per cent during the last 10 years. There are no longer any virgin trapping grounds. Even in Alaska the two most important fur-bearing animals, the beaver and the marten, have become so nearly exterminated that they are now being protected by a close period.

Laws protecting fur-bearing animals are designed to keep a steady flow of peltries coming to market year after year, thereby bringing trappers a reliable income and giving regular employment to thousands of people engaged in dressing skins, manufacturing garments, and distributing them through the various avenues of trade.

A general protest comes from raw-fur buyers against traffic in unprime skins. The losses caused by killing fur animals when their pelts are not prime are enormous. An educational campaign is greatly needed to prevent this waste and to perpetuate our fur-producing resources.

It is hoped that the information contained in this bulletin will be instrumental in promoting judicious and harmonious action in this important matter.

Contribution from the Bureau of Biological Survey

E. W. NELSON, Chief

Washington, D. C.

August, 1920

LAWS RELATING TO FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, 1920.¹

A SUMMARY OF LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND NEWFOUNDLAND, RELATING TO TRAPPING, OPEN SEASONS, PROPAGATION, AND BOUNTIES.

GEORGE A. LAWYER, *Chief United States Game Warden*; FRANK L. EARNSHAW, *Assistant, Interstate Commerce in Game*; and NED DEARBORN, *Assistant Biologist*.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Legislation of 1920.....	3	Summary of laws—Continued.....	
Summary of laws.....	5	Laws of Newfoundland.....	30
Federal laws.....	6	Officials from whom copies of laws may be	
Laws of States.....	6	obtained.....	31
Laws of Canada.....	25		

LEGISLATION OF 1920.

LEGISLATION relating to fur-bearing animals in 1920 is small in volume. Only six of the eleven States holding regular sessions this year enacted laws on the subject, while changes in laws in eight Canadian Provinces related chiefly to royalties on skins and to prescribing licenses for trappers and fur dealers. Federal legislation comprised the provision in the appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture transferring jurisdiction over land fur-bearing animals in Alaska from the Secretary of Commerce to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the adoption of regulations thereunder effective July 1, 1920. No radical changes were made in the former regulations of the Secretary of Commerce except districting the Territory. The principal provisions of the new laws are set forth in the following brief summaries:

Federal.—One act: Transferring from the Secretary of Commerce to the Secretary of Agriculture jurisdiction over mink, marten, beaver, land otter, muskrat, fox, wolf, wolverine, weasel, and other land fur-bearing animals in Alaska, and the leasing of certain islands in Alaska for the propagation of fur animals; and transferring to the Secretary of Commerce jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the Secretary of Agriculture over walrus and sea lion (Agricultural appropriation act—Public, No. 234, 66th Cong.). Under date of June 12, the Secretary adopted regulations effective July 1, 1920, for the protection of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska. Under these, the Territory is divided into three districts: *District 1* includes the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and Southeastern Alaska, from Yakutat Bay to Dixon Entrance; *District 2*, the region north of Yakutat Bay to the headwaters of streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean, north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude; *District 3*, the region drained by streams entering the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude. Other provisions are: Prohibiting the killing of any land fur-bearing animal when its fur is unprime; protecting beaver until 1923 and marten until

¹ Laws relating to game animals, including deer and other big game, rabbits, and squirrels will be found in Farmers' Bulletin 1138, "Game Laws for 1920."

1925; fixing open seasons on muskrat, otter, mink, weasel, lynx, and fox, in the various districts; prohibiting the use of "klips" traps, steel bear traps, and any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 8 inches, and the use of dogs and poisons in taking or killing protected fur-bearing animals; prohibiting possession or shipment of skins of animals illegally killed; and requesting reports of shipments of furs consigned to points outside of Alaska (S. R. A.—B. S. 33).

Louisiana.—One act: Shortening the season on fur animals two weeks by closing the season with January 31 instead of February 15 (No. 136).

Maryland.—Four acts: Fixing a State-wide open season on otter and muskrat from January 1 to March 15, and prohibiting possession of green skins after March 25; prohibiting capture of otter or muskrat except by trapping or gigging, and protecting muskrat houses; authorizing payment to the informer of half the fine for violation of the act and the balance to the State game protection fund (S. B. 133); fixing bounties in Garrett County of \$4 on wildcat, \$2 on fox, and 50 cents each on mink, weasel, hawk, and owl (H. 21); repealing the provision of the Code of Public Local Laws fixing a bounty of \$1 each on fox in Washington County (H. B. 66); defining muskrat, otter, mink, and all other protected animals as game, and requiring a hunting license to hunt or trap them (H. B. 193).

New Jersey.—One act: Permitting raccoons to be possessed during first 10 days of close season, but prohibiting their export, except under nonresident license (ch. 31).

New York.—Two acts: Shortening the season 20 days on muskrat in the northern counties of the Adirondack region by opening December 1 instead of November 10, and shortening the season 40 days in the rest of the State by prescribing an open season from December 1 to March 31 (ch. 552); repealing the special provision allowing raccoons to be taken in the Catskill Park in any manner, except with traps, from October 15 to March 15, thus making the season from November 10 to February 10 uniform throughout the State (ch. 469).

Rhode Island.—One act: Lengthening the season one month on raccoon, muskrat, and mink by opening October 1 instead of November 1; affording protection to otter, and fixing the open season as October 1 to February 1.

South Carolina.—One act: Making it unlawful to shoot or trap foxes, to dig them out of the ground, or to push or drag them out of a tree or log.

Alberta.—One act: Closing the season on muskrat south of the North Saskatchewan River, but providing that the lieutenant governor in council may open the season in such territory and under such conditions as he may deem advisable and make regulations for the granting of permits, including the fees to be charged therefor; extending the close term on beaver until December 31, 1925; prohibiting trapping on game or forest reserves except under permit and regulations of the lieutenant governor in council; prescribing a \$5 taxidermist license; requiring dealers in furs and skins of protected animals to be licensed (fees, resident, branch office, and traveling agent, \$5 each; nonresident, \$100); prohibiting export of furs and skins on which royalties have not been paid, except that a resident hunter or trapper is not required to pay royalty on furs or skins of animals taken by himself unless it exceeds \$10 in any one year (ch. 37).

British Columbia.—One act: Permitting resident farmer and member of family to trap muskrats on dyked lands only under permit of game conservation board; requiring shipments of fur animals to be marked to show contents, and names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and prohibiting agents of common carriers from accepting shipments not properly marked; requiring fur traders (including their branch offices in Province) to obtain licenses (fees, resident, \$25; nonresident or his agent \$200), but permitting a resident trapper to sell furs of animals taken by him without a license; requiring fur traders to keep records of transactions and make sworn annual returns thereof, and to pay royalty on skins taken in Province in accordance with regulations (Bill No. 12).

Manitoba.—One act: Prohibiting the purchase of furs from a trapper not the holder of a proper license, the number of which must be recorded at the time of such purchase; requiring fur traders to secure licenses for each post or place of business maintained in the Province; reducing the fee for permits to export live mink, fisher, and marten, from \$5 to \$1 each, and on muskrat to \$2 per dozen; providing for the payment of royalties on furs as prescribed by the lieutenant governor in council; requiring a license to dress or tan furs (fee, \$10); providing for the issue of licenses to operate fur farms (fee, \$5); and requiring semiannual reports of operation.

New Brunswick.—One act: Prohibiting the taking of fur animals by the use of poisons; shortening the season two weeks on muskrat; extending the close term on beaver and sable to December 31, 1923; limiting the taking of beaver under special permit from the minister of lands and mines to the period from November 1 to April 1, and increasing the fee from \$4 to \$8 for each beaver taken; repealing the bounty on wildcat; increasing the fee from \$25 to \$50 for a nonresident trapping license, and the fees for licenses to traffic in or tan skins of game or fur animals (resident, from \$2 to \$10; nonresident or resident alien, from \$25 to \$50); increasing penalties for violations; requiring trappers and fur dealers to obtain licenses, to file declarations showing name, address, and location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are stored, and the place where skins will be shipped out of the Province, and to make monthly reports of operations, but exempting hunters and trappers who are British subjects domiciled and residing in the Province, who actually hunt, provided they sell such furs to persons domiciled in the Province; requiring payment of royalties as fixed by the lieutenant governor in council on skins taken in the Province.

Northwest Territories.—Two orders in council: Prohibiting trapping on Banks Island (P. C. 533); authorizing the Minister of the Interior to remit fees for trapping licenses to members of Royal Canadian Mounted Police and officers of Dominion Parks Branch when on duty in Northwest Territories (P. C. 611).

Nova Scotia.—One act: Requiring licensed fur dealers to make monthly reports of operations; increasing penalties for violations (Bill No. 150).

Saskatchewan.—One act: Shortening the season on muskrat and prescribing the months of March and April as the open season south of Township 53, and the month of November and from March 1 to May 14 as the open season north of Township 52, instead of November 1 to April 30 throughout the Province; prescribing a \$2 resident trapping license and requiring licensees on or before May 31 to return license to chief game guardian and report number of each kind of fur animal taken (ch. 50).

Yukon.—Two acts: Affording protection to lynx, marten, mink, and otter from April 1 to November 15 and on muskrat from June 1 to December 1; prohibiting the use of poisons in taking fur animals; requiring nonresidents to obtain license (fee, \$100) to trap fur animals; and prescribing licenses for fur buyers and dealers purchasing furs for sale or export—fees: nonresident, \$150; resident, \$25; mercantile establishment buying furs, \$10 for each post or place of business other than head office (ch. 1); increasing tax rates or royalties on furs to be exported (ch. 6).

SUMMARY OF LAWS RELATING TO SEASONS, PROHIBITED METHODS, LICENSES, POSSESSION, SALE, SHIPMENT, EXPORT, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS, PROPAGATION, AND BOUNTIES.

The arrangement of the various provisions of law relating to fur-bearing animals has been changed in the present bulletin from that formerly used in order that the information presented may be more readily available to the reader.

In many States legislation for the protection of fur animals has not progressed to the stage of stringent regulation, and this condition, together with the peculiar commercial nature of the fur industry, makes it often exceedingly difficult to determine what restrictions, if any, apply to the transportation and marketing of furs.

In stating the open seasons, the plan of the New York law has been followed, as in the bulletin on the game laws for 1920,² to include *the first and the last days thereof*. Statements regarding trapping on lands of another do not take into consideration the general trespass laws of the State. The bounty laws included relate to all animals and birds on which bounty is paid.

FEDERAL LAWS.

Two Federal laws have a bearing on the fur industry of the United States—the Lacey Act, governing interstate commerce in wild animals, and the tariff act of October 3, 1913.

That part of the Lacey Act codified as section 242 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137) makes it unlawful to ship or transport “from any State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District thereof” the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animal or bird killed or shipped in violation of the law of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed or from which they were shipped.

The tariff act of 1913 places a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on live animals shipped into the United States. Paragraph 397 of this act places on the free list animals imported for breeding purposes by a citizen of the United States: “*Provided, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed.*” This act has made it impossible thus far to admit free of duty any foxes or other Canadian fur animals for propagation. Raw furs not advanced in manufacture are admitted free of duty.

LAWS OF STATES.

ALABAMA.

Open seasons:³

Dates inclusive.

Beaver, otter, bear, raccoon, opossum,⁴ mink, muskrat.....Nov. 1–Mar. 1.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Fee, \$10; issued by probate judges. Landowners or landlords, tenants, and members of families may trap on own land during open season without license. Written permission required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of opossum and the young of protected fur animals prohibited during close season. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

² Farmers Bulletin 1138, “Game Laws for 1920.”

³ *Alabama:* Owner may protect premises in any manner at any time from depredations of fur animals

⁴ Opossums may be hunted with dog or gun: Oct. 15–Mar. 1.

ALASKA.⁵Open seasons:⁶District 1.⁷

Dates inclusive.

Muskrat.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine).....	Dec. 16-Mar. 15.
Lynx, fox.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.

District 2.⁸

Muskrat.....	Dec. 1-May 31.
Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine).....	Nov. 16-Mar. 31.
Lynx, fox.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 28.

District 3.⁹

Muskrat.....	Dec. 1-May 31.
Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine).....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Lynx, fox.....	Nov. 16-Apr. 15.

Throughout Territory.

Beaver, marten, sea otter.....	No open season. ¹⁰
Bear (black, glacier, and cinnamon), wolf, wolverine, squirrel, marmot, varying hare (rabbit), and Arctic hare.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill fur animals with poison or by use of trap or device known as the "kllips," steel bear trap, or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 8 inches. The use of dogs for pursuing and killing protected fur animals and the use of poison for killing any land fur animal prohibited.

Licenses: None required.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken. Shipments of furs consigned to points outside of Alaska should be reported to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.¹¹

Propagation: No restrictions except on the Aleutian Islands Reservation, where permits to propagate fur animals and to trap them for breeding purposes must be obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; eagle, 50 cents.

ARIZONA.

Open seasons:

Beaver.....	No open season. ¹²
All other fur and predatory animals.....	Unprotected. ¹³

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Fee, \$2.50; issued by warden, designated deputies, and clerks of boards of supervisors. License not required for trapping on own land, nor by persons under 18 years of age. Unlawful to disturb or remove the traps of licensed trappers on the public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use fish or the flesh of any game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Under permit from State game warden, fur-bearing and predatory animals may be kept for propagation, exhibition, or sale.

Bounties: None paid.

⁵ *Alaska:* Regulations relating to land fur animals may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. For special information regarding sea otters and fur-seal fisheries and the Afognak Reservation, which are subject to special legislative and administrative control, application should be made to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

⁶ Unlawful to kill any land fur animal when its fur is unprime.

⁷ *District 1* includes the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula and neighboring islands, and Southeastern Alaska, mainland and islands, from Yakutat Bay to Dixon Entrance.

⁸ *District 2* includes the mainland and islands from Yakutat Bay, Gulf of Alaska, Iliamna Lake, and Bristol Bay, northward to the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

⁹ *District 3* includes the region drained by the streams entering the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

¹⁰ Season on beaver expires Nov. 15, 1923, and on marten and sea otter Nov. 15, 1925.

¹¹ Blanks for reporting shipments by mail may be obtained from postmasters and those for reporting other shipments will be supplied upon application to the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., or to local fur wardens in Alaska.

¹² *Arizona:* Expires Dec. 31, 1922.

¹³ Mountain lion, wolf, fox, coyote, lynx, wildcat, skunk, or other obnoxious animals may be taken on State game preserves only under regulations of the State game warden. Owner may protect his premises from the depredations of predatory and fur animals at any time.

ARKANSAS.

Open seasons:¹⁴

Bear	.....	<i>Dates inclusive.</i> Nov. 10-Jan. 15.
Beaver, otter	.....	No open season. ¹⁵
All other fur animals	.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bears, or to hunt them at night with torch or searchlights.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Trapping license, \$20 (only required for use of 12 or more traps). Hunting license required to kill bears: Resident, \$1.10; nonresident, \$15; dog, used in hunting bears, \$1.50.

Possession and sale: Sale of raw skins is prohibited except between October 1 and March 15. Sale or exchange of bears prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions except on bears, the export of which is prohibited except by non-resident licensee under affidavit that the bear was legally taken and is not for sale.

Propagation: The game and fish commission is authorized to issue permits to breeders of game and fur animals under such regulations as it may prescribe.

Bounties: County courts may offer bounty on wolf, wildcat, or panther, and fix the amount of such bounty.

CALIFORNIA.

Open seasons:¹⁶

Black or brown bear, ring-tail cat, coon, pine marten, fisher, wolverine, mink, skunk, river otter, fox	.....	<i>Dates inclusive.</i> Oct. 15-Feb. 28.
Seal and sea lion (in Game District 19, no open season)	.....	Unprotected.
Beaver, otter	.....	No open season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poisons or gun larger than No. 10 gauge in taking fur animals, or to dig, or smoke out skunks from dens.

Licenses:¹⁶ Citizen, \$1; alien, \$2; issued by Fish and Game Commission. License issued free to veterans of Civil War. Duplicate license issued only on affidavit of applicant that original license has been lost or destroyed. License not required of person under 18 years of age. Licensed trappers are required to report catch before July 1. Licensee must exhibit license and furs to wardens or peace officers upon demand. Unlawful to disturb or remove the traps of a licensed trapper who is trapping on the public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: Fur animals may be raised in captivity under regulations of the commissioners.

Bounties: Mountain lion, female, \$30; male, \$20; paid by State game commission. Boards of supervisors of counties may fix the rate and pay bounty on coyote, wildcat, fox, lynx, bear, or mountain lion. Many counties now pay a bounty on some of these animals, especially on coyotes.¹⁷

COLORADO.

Open seasons:¹⁸

Beaver	.....	No open season. ¹⁸
All other fur animals	.....	Unprotected. ¹⁹

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioner, county clerks, and other agents. Unnaturalized resident not permitted to hunt, capture, or kill any wild bird or animal.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Use of game or fish for trap bait prohibited.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to beaver and game animals.

Bounties: None paid by State since 1895. On petition of 50 freeholders, county commissioners may levy a tax to pay bounties on coyote, wolf, and mountain lion.

¹⁴ *Arkansas:* Fur animals found destroying crops or poultry may be killed at any time.

¹⁵ Expires Jan. 1, 1922.

¹⁶ *California:* Written permission from board of fish and game commissioners required to trap or hunt predatory animals on State game refuges.

¹⁷ For information in regard to bounties in any county, application should be made to the county clerk.

¹⁸ *Colorado:* The owner of property being damaged by beaver may be permitted to kill them under such regulations as may be provided concerning disposition of the skins, by the State game and fish commissioner.

¹⁹ A permit from the State game and fish commissioner is necessary to take mountain lion, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wildcat, mink, marten, or wolverine on Colorado State Game Refuge.

CONNECTICUT.

Open seasons: ²⁰

Dates inclusive.

Otter.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Raccoon.....	Oct. 16-Jan. 31.
Skunk.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap with scented baits or to take animals with a snare or similar device. Traps must be visited at least once in 48 hours, and, on lands of another, must not be set in path, wood road, or specially prepared furrow. Owner or person using traps must have his name legibly stamped thereon.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10.25; alien, \$15.25; issued by city or borough clerk. Person under 16 years of age, while denied a hunting license, may obtain one for taking fur animals only. License not required of resident hunting or trapping on own land during open season. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: No restrictions on possession or sale of fur animals kept in captivity.

Bounties: Towns are permitted to pay bounty on wildcat or fox (not over \$5); on weasel, woodchuck, wild Belgian hare, or wild German rabbit (not over \$1).

DELAWARE.

Open seasons: ²¹

Dates inclusive.

Skunk, mink, otter.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 25.
Fox.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 30.
Raccoon, opossum.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Muskrat.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 10.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, pen, baited hook, or baited field or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemical, or explosive for taking animals protected by the laws of this State, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter. Traps or other devices unlawfully set are subject to confiscation. Unlawful to destroy the nest, den, or lair of any animal protected by law. Unlawful to hunt, kill, take, or destroy any protected animal, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter, while the ground is covered with snow. Unlawful to shoot at or destroy any fox while it is being chased by a dog. Muskrats may not be taken during the time any flood or freshet may cause them to leave their usual places of shelter and protection, nor may they be shot at night or hunted with a dog.

Licenses: License not required of resident; hunting license required of nonresident (fee, \$10.50); issued by commission.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Propagation: No restrictions, provided a permit is obtained from the chief game and fish warden (fee, \$1).

A limited number of wild fur or game animals for propagating purposes may be taken under permit.

Bounties: None paid.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No legislation relating to fur animals.

FLORIDA.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Beaver, otter.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

²⁰ *Connecticut:* Fox, skunk, raccoon, wildcat, mink, or weasel may be hunted or trapped on State game preserves only by superintendent of fisheries and game or persons designated by him. Landowner may kill otter at any time on his own land when damaging his property, and raccoon and skunk may be killed at any time for protection of property.

²¹ *Delaware:* Owners may kill foxes at any time when destroying their poultry, and other fur animals may be killed at any time when destroying property.

GEORGIA.

(1920 laws not received.)

Open seasons	Dates inclusive.
Opossum.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 28.
Fox (see exceptions).....	Unprotected.
<i>Exceptions:</i> In Habersham County.....	Sept. 1-May 14.
In Elbert, Madison, and Oglethorpe Counties.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.
Prohibited methods: No restrictions.	
Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State license, \$3; county license, \$1; nonresident, State license, \$15; issued by commissioner or county warden. License not required to trap in militia district or on own or leased land during open season. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another.	
Possession and sale: No restrictions.	
Shipment and export: No restrictions.	
Propagation: No restrictions on propagation of unprotected fur animals.	
Bounties: None paid.	

HAWAII.

Hawaii has no wild animals valuable for fur. There are no restrictions on the propagation of fur animals, except that mongooses and rabbits may not be kept or bred. Pet rabbits may be raised, if kept in confinement.

IDAHO.

Open seasons: ²²	Dates inclusive.
Otter, marten, mink, muskrat, ²³ raccoon, fox, fisher.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 31. ²⁴
Bear, mountain lion, wolf, coyote, lynx, bobcat, jack rabbit, skunk, weasel.....	Unprotected. ²⁴
Beaver.....	No open season. ²⁶
Prohibited methods: No restrictions.	
Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; alien, \$50; issued by warden, deputy, or authorized agent. No license required of resident women, veterans of Civil War, or of children under 12 years of age. Licensed trapper must make verified report at end of season of number and kind of fur caught, where sold, and the price received. Unlawful to destroy, disturb, or remove traps of licensed trapper.	
Possession and sale: ²⁵ Skins of animals legally taken, within or without State, may be possessed or sold at any time.	
Shipment and export: No restrictions.	
Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use flesh of any game animal for trap bait.	
Propagation: Permit from State warden required. Permittee must make verified yearly report showing number of animals kept in captivity, number sold, and number on hand.	
Bounties: Coyote, lynx, or wildcat, \$2.50 each; bear or wolf, \$20; mountain lion, \$50; paid from predatory wild animal fund. Bounty of 2 cents each on pocket gopher, ground squirrel, and prairie dog; administered through the State live-stock sanitary board of the State Department of Agriculture.	

²² *Idaho:* Person may protect own premises from depredations of fur animals, under permit from State warden.

²³ Muskrats may be destroyed in irrigated districts, but muskrat houses may not be disturbed except under permit of State warden.

²⁴ In Black Lake Game Preserve beaver, otter, marten, fisher, fox, mink, and wolverine are protected at all times; mountain lion, bear, lynx, wolf, coyote, and wildcat may be destroyed only by game wardens or duly authorized persons.

In Payette Game Preserve bear, lynx, wolverine, fox, otter, beaver, marten, mink, and fisher are protected at all times; mountain lion, timber wolf, coyote, and wildcat may be killed only by game wardens or duly authorized persons.

In Selway and Big Lost River Game Preserves beaver, otter, marten, fisher, fox, and mink are protected at all times; mountain lion, bear, lynx, wolf, coyote, wolverine, and wildcat may be killed only by game wardens or duly authorized persons. In Big Lost River Preserve badger, weasel, skunk, and rabbit may be killed by any one without permit.

In Big Creek Game Preserve beaver, otter, marten, fisher, fox, and mink are protected at all times; mountain lion, lynx, timber wolf, coyote, and wildcat may be killed only by game wardens or duly authorized persons.

²⁵ State warden may grant permits to take beaver when doing damage to irrigation canals, crops, etc. Pelts of animals taken must be turned over to warden for sale, half the proceeds going to the trapper. Possession of beaver hides otherwise prohibited.

ILLINOIS.

Open seasons: ²⁶

Raccoon, mink, muskrat, skunk, opossum, fox, otter.....Nov. 1-Mar. 15.
 Other fur animals.....Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use spear or similar device for hunting or taking fur-bearing animals, or explosives, chemicals, or mechanical devices or smokers of any kind to drive them out of their burrows, dens, or houses. Use of automobile or vehicle propelled by mechanical power, or the lights thereof, or ferret in hunting or taking fur-bearing animal prohibited.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by county, city, or village clerk. License not required of landowners and tenants and members of families to trap during open season on the lands on which they reside. License not issued to person under 16 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian; nor to alien. Licensee, on or before April 15, must report all hides of fur animals taken, sold, shipped, or dealt in, together with names and addresses of persons to whom sold or shipped. Permission from owner, agent, or occupant required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides prohibited except from November 1 to March 25. No other restrictions on possession and sale.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Permit required to conduct a fur farm on which protected animals are reared; fee, \$2.

Bounties: None paid by State; counties may pay bounty on groundhog and crow.

INDIANA.

Open seasons: ²⁷

Beaver, raccoon, fox, otter, opossum, skunk.....Nov. 20-Feb. 2.
 Mink, muskrat.....Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
 Other fur animals.....Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Traps set on land of another must be placed at least 18 inches within burrow or hollow log and must be visited at least once in each 36 hours. Muskrat houses protected except when obstructing ditches or watercourses.

Licenses: None required of residents; nonresident, \$15.50; issued by clerk circuit court. Written consent of owner, occupant, or lessee required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals or green hides prohibited during close season. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: All animals raised in captivity are considered domestic stock, and the owner may possess, sell, ship, transport, or otherwise dispose of them without regard to laws regulating the killing and disposition of wild animals. An inspection certificate, fee \$10, must be obtained from the Department of Conservation.

Bounties: Boards of county commissioners may pay bounty on wolf, fox, woodchuck, crow, owl, or hawk.

IOWA.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Beaver, mink, otter, muskrat.....Nov. 15-Mar. 15.²⁸
 Other fur animals.....Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by county auditor. License not issued to person under 18 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian. Owners of farm lands, their children, and tenants may trap on own land without license during open season. Permission of owner, occupant, or agent required to hunt fur animals with dog or gun on cultivated or inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale of beaver, mink, otter, and muskrat prohibited except during open season and first 5 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Export of protected fur animals prohibited.

Propagation: No restrictions except as to possession of protected species.

Bounties: Adult wolf, \$10; wolf cub, \$1; paid by county. Boards of supervisors of counties may allow bounty on crow, groundhog, pocket gopher, or rattlesnake.

KANSAS.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, civet cat.....Nov. 16-Mar. 14.²⁹
 Beaver, otter.....No open season.³⁰
 Other fur animals.....Unprotected.

²⁶ Illinois: Houses and dens of fur-bearing animals protected except when obstructing public or private ditches or watercourses.

²⁷ Indiana: Protected fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property.

²⁸ Iowa: Fur animals may be destroyed at any time to protect public or private property.

²⁹ Kansas: Owner or legal occupant of land may destroy these animals at any time when they are destroying poultry or damaging other property.

³⁰ Expires in 1921.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required. Written consent of owner or lessee required to hunt or kill wild animals on land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow and pocket gopher, 5 cents each; paid by county.

KENTUCKY.

Open seasons:³¹

Beaver, mink, raccoon, fox, otter, opossum, skunk..... Nov. 15-Dec. 31.³²
Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Traps must be set 18 inches or more within a hole, cave, or hollow log, and must be visited within each 36 hours.

Licenses: None required. Written consent of owner or lessee required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green skins during close season prima facie evidence of unlawful taking.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

LOUISIANA.

Open seasons:

Bear³³..... *Dates inclusive.*
Muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon, skunk, fox, opossum..... Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
Beaver..... Nov. 1-Jan. 31.³⁴
Wolf, fox, wildcat, cougar..... No open season.
Unprotected.³⁵

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear. No other restrictions.

Licenses:³⁶ Resident, \$2; nonresident, ³³ \$15. Issued by tax collector.

Possession and sale: Sale of skins prohibited during close season, but skins legally taken may be possessed at any time.

Shipment and export: All shipments must bear tags furnished by commissioner. Export of beaver taken in State prohibited; also of bear, except under written permission of the commissioner. No other restrictions on skins legally taken or possessed.

Miscellaneous: Use of birds for trap bait prohibited.

Propagation: Fur animals for breeding purposes may not be captured except under restrictions specified in permits issued by Department of Conservation. Permit from the department is required to import wild quadrupeds into the State or to export them from the State.

Bounties: None paid.

MAINE.

Open seasons:³⁶

Muskrat..... *Dates inclusive.*
Raccoon..... Oct. 15-May 14.³⁷
Beaver..... Aug. 15-Feb. 28.
Bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), weasel..... No open season.³⁸
Other fur animals..... Unprotected.
Oct. 15-Feb. 28.³⁷

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use snare, swivel, pivot, or set gun, or to put out poison for any animals. Traps may not be set within 25 feet of a muskrat house. Unlawful to dig out a fox den. Owner's name and address must either be plainly stamped on the trap or on a metal tag firmly attached to it. A bear trap must be inclosed in a "hut."

³¹ *Kentucky:* Fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property.

³² Raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may also be taken with gun or dog from Oct. 1 to Feb. 15.

³³ *Louisiana:* Bears may be killed at any time on one's own land when actually damaging property. Nonresidents coming into State to hunt bears required to report in writing to Department of Conservation on or before arrival at destination.

³⁴ Muskrats may be killed at any time when damaging any levee, and, under permit of Department of Conservation, to prevent damage to cultivated or pasture land; any fur animal may be killed by the owner of land upon which it is destroying property.

³⁵ Wolves, foxes, and wildcats hunted for sport may be taken in any manner at any time, and may be possessed by the lawful holder of a State hunting license.

³⁶ *Maine:* Any person may lawfully kill any wild animal, except beaver, found destroying his property.

³⁷ Special laws on muskrat, otter, fisher, and mink in certain localities in Oxford and Washington Counties. For information apply to Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta.

³⁸ Commissioner of inland fisheries and game, upon written complaint of landowner that beavers are doing substantial damage to his property, may declare special local open season on them (*see "Licenses"*).

Licenses: Required to trap fur animals (except bear and bobcat) in unorganized townships: fee, \$10; issued by commissioner. Licensee, on or before December 15 of each year, must make such report as the commissioner may require. Written consent of the owner or occupant must be obtained before setting traps on the lands of another in an organized county or incorporated place; such traps must be visited at least once in every 24 hours and any animals caught removed.

Special beaver-trapping license, good only in territory opened to beaver trapping by commissioner, fee, \$25. Dealer in skins must be licensed (fee, State, \$25; county, \$2), and must keep a record of transactions and forward same to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game on or before December 20 of each year.

Possession and sale: Sale of beaver skins without seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Transportation of beaver skins without seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required to raise fur animals (fee, \$2). Protected species may be taken under special permits by licensed trappers for breeding purposes. No animals may be imported into the State without permit.

Bounties: Bobcat and Canada lynx (loup cervier), \$10 each; paid by State; claim to be made within five days after killing or return from trip on which killing was done. Bear, \$5; paid by State; claim to be made within 10 days after killing.

MARYLAND.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Otter, muskrat.....Jan. 1-Mar. 15.
Other fur animals (except locally, as follows).....Unprotected.

Raccoon:

In Allegany County.....Sept. 1-Mar. 31.
In Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.....Oct. 1-Jan. 31.³⁹
In Baltimore County.....Oct. 1-Feb. 28.⁴⁰
In Caroline County.....Sept. 15-Mar. 31.
In Dorchester County.....Nov. 10-Mar. 15.
In Harford County.....Oct. 2-Nov. 30.
In Kent, Queen Anne, Somerset, and Wicomico Counties.....Jan. 1-Mar. 31.
In Montgomery County.....Oct. 15-Jan. 14.

Opossum:

In Allegany County.....Sept. 1-Mar. 31.
In Baltimore County.....Oct. 1-Feb. 28.⁴⁰
In Montgomery County.....Oct. 15-Jan. 14.
In Washington County.....Dec. 1-Mar. 31.

Mink:

In Washington County.....Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
In Worcester County.....Dec. 15-Mar. 1.⁴¹

Skunk:

In Washington County.....Dec. 1-Mar. 31.

Fox:

In Caroline County.....No open season.⁴²
In Carroll County.....No open season.⁴²
In Worcester County (chase with dogs).....Sept. 1-Mar. 9.

All fur animals (except as above mentioned):

In Frederick County.....Nov. 15-Feb. 28.⁴³
In Harford County (trapping).....Nov. 15-Dec. 24.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill otter or muskrat in any manner, except by gigging or trapping; to dig for muskrat or in any manner molest or destroy any part of a muskrat house or den. County restrictions as follows:

Anne Arundel County.—Unlawful to cut down tree to obtain a raccoon.

Baltimore County.—Unlawful to hunt raccoon or opossum on Sunday or when snow covers the ground.

³⁹ *Maryland: Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.*—Raccoon may not be taken between sunrise and sunset.

⁴⁰ *Baltimore County.*—Unlawful to set traps, except from Nov. 10 to Dec. 20, for mink, weasel, skunk, raccoon, opossum, or fox. Permits to take certain predatory fur animals when destroying property may be obtained.

⁴¹ *Worcester County.*—Unlawful to take mink on land of another without permission of owner.

⁴² *Caroline and Carroll Counties.*—Unlawful to kill a fox except by hounds in a hunt or when the fox is destroying poultry.

⁴³ *Frederick County.*—Raccoons or opossums may be hunted with dogs at night at any time. Land owners may protect property from ravages of fur animals.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$5.10; county, \$1.10; nonresident, \$10.25 (fee \$5.25 for State license if applicant owns real estate in Maryland assessed at \$500; \$1.25 for county license in county where such real estate is located); issued by clerk of circuit court—in Baltimore City by clerk of court of common pleas. License not issued to person under 14 years of age without written request of parent or guardian. Owners, tenants, and their children may hunt on own land during open season without license.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides of otter or muskrat prohibited except from January 1 to March 25. No other restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken. County restrictions as follows:

Allegany and Baltimore Counties.—Possession of raccoon and opossum prohibited during close season.

Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.—Possession of raccoon during close season prohibited.

Harford County.—Sale of raccoon for export from county prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed, except that raccoons may not be removed from Harford County.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: A State bounty of 50 cents each on bird hawk, or chicken hawk, killed in State, paid from State game protection fund. *Garrett County:* Wildcat, \$4; fox, \$2; mink, weasel, hawk, or owl, 50 cents each; paid by county treasurer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Open seasons:⁴⁴ *Dates inclusive.*

Mink, otter, skunk, raccoon (see exception).....Nov. 1–Mar. 1.

Exception: Raccoon may also be hunted with dog and gun during October.

Muskrat.....Nov. 1–Apr. 30.

Other fur animals.....Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to open, disturb, or destroy muskrat house or to set trap within 10 feet thereof. Traps must be marked legibly with owner's name and must be removed at end of open season. Poison may not be used to kill animals, except rats, woodchucks, or other pests on one's own premises. The use of steel traps with spread of over 6 inches and "choke" traps with greater opening than 6 inches is unlawful as is also the use of snares or, except with consent of landowner, of scented baits.

Bag limits: Twenty-five raccoon a season.

Licenses: None required. Written consent of owner required to trap on land of another. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours. Animals may be removed from traps on Sunday, but traps may not be set or reset on such day.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

Miscellaneous: Introduction of fox or raccoon in Dukes County prohibited.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Seal, \$2 (by Commonwealth); wildcat or lynx, \$5; paid by town, but refunded by county.

MICHIGAN.

Open seasons:⁴⁵ *Dates inclusive.*

Beaver (see exception).....Nov. 1–Apr. 15.⁴⁶

Exception: In Cheboygan, Montmorency, Otsego, and Presque Isle Counties.....Closed until Dec. 20, 1922.

Otter, mink, fisher, marten.....Nov. 16–Feb. 14.

Raccoon.....Oct. 15–Dec. 31.

Muskrat,⁴⁶ in Manistee, Wexford, Missaukee, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Iosco, and

all counties north thereof.....Oct. 16–Apr. 14.

In rest of State.....Dec. 16–Mar. 31.

Bear, skunk, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wildcat.....Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use spears, explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive animals from their holes or homes; to shoot muskrats except with a .22 caliber rifle, or to set a trap within 6 feet of a muskrat house or hole.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10; special beaver trapping license for taking 15 beaver, but not more than 4 from a single colony, \$10; issued by county clerk. A hunting license also permits the holder to trap fur-bearing animals, except beaver. Minor children under 17 years of age may hunt or trap during open season on the enclosed lands of their parents upon which they live, without a license. License to hunt or trap on other lands issued to minors over 12 and under 17 on application of parent or guardian, but such licensed minors while hunting or trapping must be accompanied by parent or guardian.

⁴⁴ *Massachusetts:* Fur animals unprotected in Dukes and Nantucket Counties.

⁴⁵ *Michigan:* Houses or dams of fur animals protected at all times. Fur animals, except beaver, may be destroyed under permit from commissioner, on one's own premises to protect property, but hides must be properly cared for and turned over to commissioner at expiration of permit. Unlawful to trap on State game preserves or to trap beaver, badger, or muskrat, in and within 2 miles of any city public park containing over 200 acres, of which 150 acres or more is woodland.

Possession and sale: Possession of beaver skins without license seal attached, or the carcass or skin of fur animals killed in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged.

Propagation: Annual license (fee, \$5) required to engage in raising fur animals. Live animals and skins of animals raised in captivity must be tagged (fee, 5 cents for each tag).

Bounties: Wolf, \$35; wolf cub under 6 months, \$15; coyote, same as wolf; wildcat or lynx, \$5; fox, \$1; weasel, woodchuck, hawk, or owl, 50 cents; paid by county, one-half refunded by State. Boards of supervisors may pay additional bounties.

MINNESOTA.

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive.*

Raccoon Oct. 15-Mar. 1.

Mink, fisher, marten, muskrat..... Dec. 1-Apr. 1.⁴⁶

Beaver,⁴⁷ otter No open season.

Black bear, skunk, weasel, wolf, wildcat, lynx, fox..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to molest or destroy muskrat, mink, or beaver house, den, dam, or abiding place; to hunt these animals with dogs; or to take muskrats in any manner except by trapping.

Licenses: Resident only fee, \$1; issued by commissioner, who also issues licenses (fee, \$1, bond, \$500) to trap a limited number of beaver in any locality; licensee must report number of beaver taken within 5 days after expiration of license. Owners, lessees, or members of their immediate families may hunt without license during open season on own or leased land occupied by them as permanent residence. Unlawful to enter growing grain for purpose of killing any wild animal without permission of owner.

Possession and sale: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$3), and skins of other fur animals legally taken, may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$3), and other skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Export of red fox cubs taken in State prohibited. Package or receptacle containing wild animals or parts thereof when transported by a common carrier must have attached a proper coupon tag bearing signature, address, and license number of shipper together with number and kinds of animals or parts thereof contained therein.

Propagation: Wild animals raised in captivity under a \$1 permit from the State game and fish commissioner may be sold for breeding or stocking purposes at any time, and under regulations of the commissioner may be killed and any part thereof sold or transported. Under regulations of the commissioner, wild animals may be captured during the open season for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Wolf, \$7.50; cub wolf, \$3; paid by State. County or town boards may offer bounty on wolf, gopher, ground squirrel, groundhog, rattlesnake, crow, or blackbird.

MISSISSIPPI.

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive.*

Bear..... Nov. 15-Mar. 1.

Other fur animals..... Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$20 (county license, bears only); issued by sheriff. Landowners and their non-resident relatives and friends may hunt without license during open season on own lands.

Possession and sale: Sale of bears prohibited.

Shipment and export: Export of bears prohibited. All packages containing dead animals, or parts thereof, shipped within the State shall be open to view, clearly marked with names of the consignor and consignee, and an itemized statement of the number of each species.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

MISSOURI.

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive.*

All fur animals..... Nov. 1-Jan. 31.⁴⁸

Prohibited methods: Use of poison in taking any protected animal prohibited.

Licenses: None required. Written permission required to trap on inclosed premises of another.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess, sell, or offer for sale pelts of fur animals taken out of season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions, except that furs taken out of season may not be possessed for any purpose.

Propagation: Permits to capture fur animals for propagating purposes may be obtained from the State game and fish commissioner, fee, \$5; breeder's permit, fee, \$5.

Bounties: Adult wolf or coyote, \$6; young wolf or young coyote, \$3; paid by county and one-half refunded by State.

⁴⁶ *Minnesota:* Owner may obtain permit to kill muskrat, mink, or beaver or to destroy their houses or dams when damaging his property.

⁴⁷ A limited number of beaver may be taken under a special license from the commissioner (see "Licenses").

⁴⁸ *Missouri:* Fur animals may be destroyed at any time and in any way to protect premises from their depredations, and pelts of animals so killed may be marketed.

MONTANA.**Open seasons:**

	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Marten.....	Sept. 15-May 1.
Beaver.....	No open season. ⁴⁰
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Marten, \$1; other fur animals (except beaver, wolf, coyote, and mountain lion), \$1.50; special permit to trap beaver or to sell or ship their skins required; special license (trapping on State game preserves), \$5; issued by State game warden.

Possession and sale: Sale and shipment of beaver skins prohibited, except that skins legally taken may be shipped or sold under permit from the State game warden by the persons killing the animals, but permittees must report name of purchaser and number of skins sold. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: (See Possession and sale.) No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Grown wolf, \$15; wolf pup, coyote, or coyote pup, \$2.50; mountain lion, \$10; paid from State bounty fund.

NEBRASKA.**Open seasons:**

	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Muskrat, otter, mink, raccoon, opossum.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 15. ⁵⁰
Beaver.....	No open season. ⁵¹
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy muskrat houses on premises of another. No other restrictions.

Licenses: None required. Consent of owner required to trap on premises of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Counties that have voted at any general election to pay bounties may pay for wolf, \$6; coyote, \$3; wildcat, \$1; mountain lion, \$3.

NEVADA.**Open seasons:**

All fur animals.....	Unprotected.
----------------------	--------------

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: Permit required to export beaver or other furs.

Propagation: Game or fur animals (except beaver) raised in a licensed preserve (fee, \$10) may be sold or shipped at any time under invoice.

Bounties: Mountain lion, \$5; lynx or wildcat, \$2; paid by county. Counties pay bounty of 1½ cents each for pocket gophers when at least 100 heads are presented at one time.

The State board of live stock commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on horses, cattle, and hogs. The rewards for coyote, coyote pup, wildcat, or lynx are 75 cents each; for mountain lion, \$5.

The State board of sheep commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on sheep, the payments being the same as those made by board of live stock commissioners.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.**Open seasons:**⁵²

	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Sable, otter, fisher, mink, marten, muskrat, ⁵³ skunk, fox ⁵⁴	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Raccoon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31. ⁵⁴
Beaver.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

⁴⁰ *Montana:* Unlawful to kill beaver, except under a special license from the State game warden, but taxpayers, owners of real estate in the State, or their authorized agents may kill beaver on their own premises for the protection of their ditches, dams, etc.; such killing must be reported in writing to the State game warden within 30 days.

⁵⁰ *Nebraska:* Season applies to trapping on premises of another, but fur animals, except beaver, may be taken at any time when necessary for the protection of property.

⁵¹ Beaver damaging property may be killed on own land under a permit from chief deputy game and fish commissioner.

⁵² *New Hampshire:* Fur or predatory animals may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals or fowls.

⁵³ Muskrats may also be taken from the waters of the Connecticut River during the month of March.

⁵⁴ Raccoons and foxes may also be taken by use of dog and gun during the month of October.

Prohibited methods: Bear traps must be safeguarded in a substantial manner. Use of set guns or snares is prohibited. Unlawful to destroy a muskrat house or set a trap therein, thereon, or at the entrance thereof.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15; issued by commissioner or agents. License not required of resident landowners and their minor children to trap on own farm lands during open season. No person may trap on lands of which he is not the owner or lessee without permission of owner. All metal traps must be legibly marked or stamped with trapper's name, and must be visited at least once every 24 hours. Unlawful to take traps of another or to remove fur animals from them. Trappers are liable for any damage to domestic animals by traps.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals permitted only during open season, but skins legally taken may be bought or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to tear down or destroy any fence or wall, leave open any gate or bar, or trample, or destroy any crop on land of another while trapping or pursuing wild animals.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$2) required to propagate fur animals, game, or fish.

Bounties: Bear, \$5; hedgehog, 20 cents; wildcat, \$5; paid by State, through the selectmen of towns.

NEW JERSEY.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Skunk, mink, muskrat, ⁵⁵ otter.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 1.
Raccoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 15.
Beaver, fox.....	No open season. ⁵⁶
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter may be taken by trap only, except in Salem County, above Mill Creek, where they may be taken in open season by firearms and light. Unlawful at any time to disturb the lodge or nesting chamber of muskrat.

Licenses: No trapping license required. Hunting license required in Salem County by those using firearms: fees, resident male citizen above age of 14, \$1.15; nonresident, \$10.15. Aliens (except those who own real estate in the State to the value of \$2,000 above all encumbrances) not permitted to hunt, capture, or kill any wild animal, except in defense of person or property, and may not own or possess a shotgun or rifle. Aliens qualified to hunt must secure nonresident license.

Possession and sale: Possession of raccoon permitted during open season and 10 days thereafter; skins legally taken may be possessed or sold at any time. Possession of live fox prohibited except by permission of board of fish and game commissioners.

Shipment and export: Export of raccoon prohibited, except by nonresident licensee. No other restrictions on skins legally taken or possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to molest traps set by another or to take animals caught in such traps. Unlawful to liberate fox in State, except a club hunting with hounds and horses may liberate foxes caught in State for purpose of pursuit and capture.

Propagation: No restrictions except those imposed by close seasons, during which wild animals may not be taken for breeding purposes. Breeder's license fee, \$5.

Bounties: Fox, \$3; woodchuck, amount, not exceeding 50 cents, fixed by board of chosen freeholders; paid by counties.

NEW MEXICO.

Open seasons:

Beaver.....	No open season. ⁵⁷
All other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit from State game warden required.

Bounties: Coyote, wildcat, or lynx, \$2; wolf, \$15; panther or mountain lion, \$10; paid from county wild-animal fund.

⁵⁵ *New Jersey:* Muskrats may be killed at any time by owner of canal or dam which they are destroying.

⁵⁶ Board of fish and game commissioners may grant permits to hunt foxes with hound and firearms from the last day of the open season for deer (Dec. 25) to May 31.

⁵⁷ *New Mexico:* When destroying property beaver may be killed under permit from State game and fish warden.

NEW YORK.

Open seasons:

Mink, sable.....	<i>Dates inclusive.</i> Nov. 10-Mar. 15.
Skunk.....	Nov. 10-Feb. 10. ⁶⁸
Muskrat (see exception).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
<i>Exception:</i> In Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington, and that portion of Herkimer County north of the towns of Ohio and Russia.....	
Raccoon.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 20.
Beaver.....	Nov. 10-Feb. 10.
Beaver.....	No open season.

Prohibited methods: Skunks may not be taken by the aid of dogs or by digging out or driving them from dens or holes by smoking or by the use of chemicals. Unlawful to kill muskrats by shooting, except they may be taken with a 22-caliber rifle in the counties bordering upon Lake Champlain; to take them in box, wire, or cage traps; or to molest, injure, or disturb muskrat houses or dens.

License : Resident, \$1.10; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by county, city or town clerks. Licensee required to wear button. Owners, tenants, and members of immediate families actually occupying cultivated farm lands may trap fur animals thereon without license during open season. Minors under 16 may trap fur animals without a license.

Possession and sale: Fur animals may be possessed during open season only, but hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be bought or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be transported at any time.

Miscellaneous: Traps used for taking fur animals protected by law may not be staked or set during close season.

Propagation: Protected fur animals may be kept alive in captivity for propagation and sale, under license from the conservation commission (fee, \$5). No fur-bearing animals may be kept which are taken wild during close season for such animals (unless taken under license); nor may they be disposed of during close season. The conservation commission is authorized to issue license to capture animals for propagation; fee for permit, \$1.

Bounties: Panther, \$20; paid by State,

NORTH CAROLINA.

[More than half of the 100 counties in the State have local laws relating to fur animals. Information regarding open seasons, license requirements, and trapping and hunting restrictions in the counties under the jurisdiction of the State Audubon Society may be obtained from the Secretary, Audubon Society of North Carolina, Raleigh.]

NORTH DAKOTA.

Open seasons:

Mink, muskrat.....	<i>Dates inclusive.</i> Nov. 16-Apr. 14. ⁶⁹
Beaver.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 10. ⁶⁰
Otter.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Muskrat houses are protected at all times.

Licenses: Resident, \$2 (for mink, muskrat, or beaver); nonresident, \$25 (for mink and muskrat only); issued by commissioners, deputies, and county auditors. License not required of persons under 16 years of age, or of resident or member of family residing permanently with him, to trap on own cultivated land, during open season. Alien prohibited from hunting, taking, or killing any wild animal, except in defense of person or property.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals killed within or without the State may be possessed or sold at any time. Green hides of mink or muskrat may be possessed only during open season and first 5 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except skins of fur animals legally taken within or without the State may be shipped at any time.

Propagation: The State game and fish board issues permits (fee, \$5) to breed and domesticate mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon, and also permits to sell or ship them when raised in captivity. Under permit from board and \$500 bond, wild fur animals may be taken at any time for breeding purposes. Annual reports are required of licensed breeders.

Bounties: Wolf, coyote, \$2.50.

⁶⁸ *New York:* If injuring property, skunks may be taken at any time and in any manner, but the skins of animals so taken shall not be possessed, sold, bought, or trafficked in.

⁶⁹ *North Dakota:* Mink or muskrat may be killed at any time to protect one's own property.

⁶⁰ Unlawful to trap beaver on posted lands of another.

OHIO.

Open seasons:⁶¹

Dates inclusive.

Raccoon, mink, skunk, opossum	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Muskrat	Dec. 1-Mar. 1.
Fox	Oct. 2-Jan. 1.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to dig out or destroy the house, den, or burrow of fur animals or to smoke or drown the animals therefrom.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15; issued by county and township clerks. Alien prohibited from hunting or trapping. License not required of owners, managers, tenants, or their children to trap during open season on own land. Written permission from owner or authorized agent required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but skins legally taken may be possessed or sold at any time. Raccoons legally taken may be possessed alive in inclosures as pets.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof when transported by common carrier must be marked to show contents, initial point of billing, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: No restrictions, except those which prevent capture of wild stock in close season.

Bounties: Townships pay a bounty of \$1 each on certain hawks and great horned owl; 20 cents a dozen on English sparrows; and, under certain conditions, 10 cents each on groundhogs.

OKLAHOMA.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Beaver, otter	No open season.
Bear (see exception)	Unprotected.
<i>Exception:</i> In Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, and Major Counties	
Other fur animals	No open season.
	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell pelts of fur animals taken during close season. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: The State game warden issues permits to propagate fur-bearing animals, game, and fish; cost, \$2, together with fees for tagging. Licensed breeders may sell and transport animals raised in preserves under rules prescribed by the warden.

Bounties: County commissioners are authorized to offer bounty on gray wolf (\$3) and coyote (\$1), and may also pay bounties on hawks, crows, or other birds or animals destructive of game or insectivorous birds.

OREGON.

Open seasons:⁶²

Dates inclusive.

Mink, otter, fisher, marten, muskrat ⁶³	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Beaver ⁶³	No open season.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy muskrat house, except where it obstructs ditch or watercourse.

Licenses: Required of any person over 16 years of age to trap on land other than his own premises: fee, \$1; issued by board of fish and game commissioners. Unlawful to remove or disturb traps of a licensed trapper on public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap. Licensed trappers are required to make annual reports of number of animals caught and receipts for fur sold.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale prohibited, except that animals or hides legally taken within or without State may be possessed or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except skins of animals legally taken may be shipped at any time.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use the flesh of a game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Permits (fee, \$2) to keep fur-bearing animals may be obtained from the State board. No wild fur-animals may be taken for propagating purposes in close season nor may those held in captivity under permit be sold in that season. Yearly reports to the State board are required.

Bounties: Coyote or coyote pup, \$3; adult female coyote, \$4; gray, black, or timber wolf, or wolf pup, \$2.50; bobcat, wildcat, or lynx, \$2; mountain lion, panther, or cougar, \$10; seal or seal pup, \$2.50; paid by county and half refunded by the State. The State board is empowered to pay additional bounties on any predatory animal in order to protect game; under this act it now pays for wolf, \$20; for cougar, \$15. Several counties are authorized to pay bounties on moles, rabbits, and gophers.

⁶¹ Ohio: Protected fur animals, when damaging property, may be destroyed by owners or tenants of land (except on Sunday).

⁶² Oregon: Unlawful to hunt or trap fur animals on State game preserve.

⁶³ If beavers or other fur animals damage property, permits to kill them may be obtained from the State game warden, but skins of animals so taken must be delivered to the board of fish and game commissioners, to be sold by them and the proceeds used in paying for damage to property.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Bear ⁶¹	Oct. 15-Dec. 15.
Raccoon ⁶²	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.
Muskrat, skunk.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 28. ⁶⁶
Fox (see exception), wildcat, mink, weasel, opossum.....	Unprotected.

Exception: Fox, in Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. No open season.

Beaver.....No open season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear. Steel traps larger than No. 3 size may not be used for trapping wildcats or other animals classed as vermin. Unlawful to dig out skunk or muskrat; to drive them from holes or dens by use of smoke or chemicals; or to hunt them at night with dogs.

Bag limits: One bear a season, or 3 to a camp or body of men.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$10; resident (hunting license for raccoon or bear), \$1 (fee of 15 cents extra to justice of peace); issued by commission, county treasurer, or justice of the peace. Hunting license not issued to minor under 14 years of age, and minor between 14 and 16 must furnish written consent of parent or guardian. Licensee required to wear tag. Resident citizen and members of family residing on and cultivating land may hunt on such land, and, with consent of owner, on adjoining land, without a license, during open season. Alien not permitted to hunt or kill any wild animal in State, except in defense of person or property.

Possession and sale: Bear may be possessed only during open season and first 30 days of close season. Raccoon taken during open season may be possessed or sold at any time. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Raccoons legally taken may be shipped or exported at any time. Packages must be plainly marked to show contents, name and address of owner, and county in which taken. Shipment by parcel post prohibited. Nonresident licensee may take out 1 bear legally killed. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: No restrictions on raising fur animals, except that possession and breeding of ferrets is unlawful except under license from State board of game commissioners; fee for license to breed and sell ferrets, \$25; to possess a ferret without breeding, \$1.

Bounties: Wildcat, \$8; fox, \$2; mink, \$1; weasel, \$2; paid from special fund created by setting aside one-half the receipts by the board of game commissioners from gun licenses, fines, etc. Affidavit on form supplied by game commission must accompany entire unutilized skin of animal when presenting claim to board of game commissioners, at Harrisburg, Pa.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico has no wild fur animals.

RHODE ISLAND.

Open seasons:⁶⁷

Dates inclusive.

Skunk.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Raccoon, muskrat, mink, otter.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set wire snares, or to use steel traps with teeth or with spread over 6 inches, or choke traps with greater opening than 6 inches. Traps must be concealed so as not to endanger domestic animals and must be visited at least once every 24 hours.

Licenses: Hunting license required for trapping: resident, \$1.15; nonresident, \$10.15; alien, \$15.15; issued by town and city clerks. License not required of resident or his immediate family to hunt or trap on agricultural lands on which actually domiciled; nonresident owning real estate valued at not less than \$500, and nonresident member of club incorporated for hunting or fishing purposes prior to Jan. 1, 1909, which owns real estate assessed for taxation at value of not less than \$1,000, may procure license at a fee of \$1.15; licenses not issued to minors under 15 years of age. Written permission required to trap on posted lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Fox, \$3; crow and certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid by State.

⁶⁴ *Pennsylvania:* Bear may be killed at any time in defense of person or property. The board of game commissioners, upon petition of 200 citizens of a county showing that bear have become a nuisance may permit them to be taken at any time, but steel traps and deadfalls may not be used. Animals so taken may be disposed of only by the person taking them.

⁶⁵ Raccoon may be killed by landowners or tenants and their employees at any time to protect their growing crops.

⁶⁶ Landowners, tenants, members of families, and employees may take skunk or muskrat on own lands at any time.

⁶⁷ *Rhode Island:* Landowner may kill fur animals on own land at any time.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Bear, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, skunk	Oct. 1-Mar. 15.
Fox	Sept. 1-Feb. 15. ⁶⁸
Other fur animals	Unprotected. ⁶⁹

Prohibited methods: Hunting at night prohibited except for raccoon, opossum, or fox. Unlawful to shoot or trap foxes, to dig them out of the ground, or to push or drag them out of a tree or log.

Licenses: Hunting license required: resident, county license, \$1.10; State, \$3.10; issued by county clerk or game warden; nonresident, \$15.25; issued by county clerk. No license required of resident owners, tenants, their children, or, under written permission, their employees to hunt during open season on own lands. Consent of owner or manager required to hunt or trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipments must be labeled to show the number and kind of animals in the package and the consignor and consignee. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Mink, muskrat, skunk (season opens at noon and closes at noon)	Dec. 1-Mar. 1. ⁷⁰
Beaver, ⁷⁰ otter	No open season.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot muskrats, or to destroy or molest muskrat houses, except these may be opened without injury thereto for the purpose of placing traps therein during open season. No person may set or operate more than 75 traps at any one time.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; issued by game warden and county treasurer. License not required of residents under 14 years of age, nor of landowners trapping on own lands during open season. Unlawful to hunt on cultivated or posted lands of another without permission of owner.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess, buy, or sell raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed within or without State.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to ship raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed within or without State.

Propagation: Not permitted.

Bounties: State pays \$5 for each grown buffalo, black, or gray timber wolf; \$2 for each pup thereof; mountain lion, \$3; coyote or prairie wolf, \$2; proportionate amount paid if the appropriation is not sufficient to pay full bounties. A county may pay \$4 for coyote and \$8 for wolf, killed within the county.

TENNESSEE.

Open seasons:⁷¹

Dates inclusive.

All fur animals (season opens at noon and closes at noon) (see exceptions)	Oct. 15-Jan. 15. ⁷²
--	--------------------------------

Exceptions:

Canon, Chester, Dickson, Lewis, and Stewart Counties: All fur animals.....Unprotected.

Blount, Carter, Greene, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington

Counties: Fox.....No open season.⁷³

Cocke, Meigs, and Rhea Counties: Foxes.....No open season.⁷⁴

Davidson, Robertson, and Shelby Counties: Beaver, muskrat, fox, mink, raccoon, skunk, opossum.....Sept. 1-Jan. 31.⁷¹

Dyer County: Raccoon, mink, otter.....Oct. 1-Feb. 15.⁷¹

Franklin County: Beaver, muskrat, fox, mink, raccoon, skunk, opossum.....Nov. 1-Jan. 31.

Greene County: Fox.....Nov. 1-Mar. 1.⁷⁵

Muskrat.....Dec. 15-Mar. 15.

Other fur animals.....Dec. 15-Feb. 15.

Hawkins County: All fur animals.....Nov. 15-Jan. 15.⁷⁴

Smith County: All fur animals.....Oct. 15-Feb. 15.⁷⁶

Warren County: All fur animals.....Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

⁶⁸ *South Carolina:* Foxes doing damage may be shot on one's own premises at any time.

⁶⁹ Wildcats may be killed without license at any time by officers of the law and landowners upon their own holdings.

⁷⁰ *South Dakota:* Skunks doing damage around buildings may be killed at any time, and, under permit from State game warden, muskrat or beaver damaging irrigation ditches, embankments, or public highways may be taken at any time.

⁷¹ *Tennessee:* Fur animals may be taken on one's own land at any time.

⁷² In *Claiborne, Grainger, Davidson, Roane, and Shelby Counties* it is unlawful to set a trap more than 200 yards from trapper's residence.

⁷³ In *Blount, Carter, Greene, Johnson, Unicoi, and Washington Counties* traps may be set near farm buildings and foxes may be killed when they destroy fowls or live stock.

⁷⁴ In *Cocke, Hawkins, Meigs, and Rhea Counties* foxes may be chased or killed with dogs or killed when injuring poultry or live stock.

⁷⁵ In *Greene County* fox destroying domestic fowl may be killed at any time.

⁷⁶ In *Smith County* fur animals may be killed at any time to protect property.

Prohibited methods: Steel traps must be placed at least 12 inches within the entrance to a hole, cave, den, or hollow log.

Licenses: None required. Written consent required to trap on lands of another. Traps and deadfalls must be inspected within each 36 hours, and captured animals removed; does not apply to trapping wildcats in Lauderdale County.

Possession and sale: No restrictions, except locally. In Davidson, Franklin, Robertson, and Shelby Counties the sale of protected fur animals is prohibited from February 1 to October 31. In Meigs and Rhea Counties the sale of live foxes or pelts of foxes caught or killed in said counties is prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions except locally. In Davidson, Franklin, Robertson, and Shelby Counties it is unlawful to remove any protected fur animal from county.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Wolf or panther, \$2-certificate issued by county court, the amount to be applied on payment of taxes

TEXAS.

Open seasons:

All fur animals (see exception).....Unprotected.

Exception: In Caldwell County, mink, raccoon, fox.....No open season.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required. Consent of owner necessary to trap on posted land.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: Permit must be obtained from game, fish, and oyster commissioner to trap or transport wild animals for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

UTAH.

Open seasons:

Beaver, otter, marten.....No open season.⁷⁷

Other fur animals.....Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required. Aliens other than homesteaders are not allowed to hunt or trap.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale of skins or any part of protected fur animals prohibited unless duly tagged by commissioner.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except commissioner may ship beaver killed under permit and tagged.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Wolf, \$62.50; bear, mountain lion, cougar, \$30; coyote, \$4; lynx, bobcat, \$3.

VERMONT.

Open seasons:⁷⁸

Mink, otter, muskrat (see exception).....*Dates inclusive* Nov. 1-Apr. 30.

Exception: On shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County, Poultney River below Carvers Falls, and shores of Lake Memphramagog in Orleans County.....Jan. 1-Apr. 30.

Marten, raccoon, fisher, skunk.....Oct. 20-Mar. 31.

Fox.....Oct. 20-Apr. 1.⁷⁹

Beaver.....No open season.

Other fur animals.....Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: The use of set guns is prohibited, and bear traps must be carefully safeguarded. Unlawful to open or destroy a muskrat house or to place a trap at its entrance. Unlawful to dig skunks from dens or to drive them out by use of smoke or chemicals.

Licenses: Resident, 60 cents; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by town clerk. Owners of farm lands and their resident minor children or tenants may take fur animals on own lands during open season without a license. License not issued to person under 16 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian. Nonresident owning improved real estate appraised at not less than \$1,000, upon which he pays taxes, may obtain a resident license. Persons trapping on inclosed lands of another must, within 12 hours, inform owner of location and number of traps and must visit traps at least once in 24 hours.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but the fur or skins of animals legally taken may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof delivered to a common carrier for transportation must be tagged to show the number and kind of such animals or skins therein, names of consignor and consignee, station from which shipped, and destination. A person required to have a license must also show the number of his license on the shipping tag. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

⁷⁷ *Utah:* When beaver are destroying property, the State fish and game commissioner may grant permits to kill them, but the hides of animals so taken must be delivered to and sold by commissioner, who may recompense for trapping in not more than one-half of the proceeds from sales.

⁷⁸ *Vermont:* Fur animals may be killed at any time to protect one's own property.

⁷⁹ Fox may be taken otherwise than by trapping at any time.

Propagation: The State fish and game commissioner issues special permits for propagating fur and game animals (fee, \$2 and expense of tagging). Animals bred on fur farms may be sold and transported alive at all times when bearing the identification tags prescribed by the commissioner.

Bounties: Black bear taken between May 1 and November 1, \$10; hedgehog (porcupine), 15 cents; paid by State. Towns pay \$5 bounty on bay lynx or bobcat.

VIRGINIA.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

All fur animals (season opens at noon and closes at noon) (see local laws).....	Oct. 15-Jan. 15. ⁸⁰
Jefferson magisterial district—in Culpeper County: Fox (trap).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31. ⁸¹
Fauquier and Loudoun Counties: Fox.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 31. ⁸²
Halifax County: Opossum.....	Oct. 15-Jan. 31.
King George County: Muskrat.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 31.
Loudoun County: Mink, muskrat, skunk.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Opossum, raccoon.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 28.
Nansemond County: Mink, otter, muskrat.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.
Patrick County: Raccoon, opossum.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 14.
Gray fox.....	Sept. 15-Mar. 14.
Princess Anne County: Mink, muskrat, otter (for profit).....	Nov. 1-Mar. 14.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot muskrats at night with aid of lights in tidewater sections of State.

Licenses: None required; except in Loudoun County (fee \$2.50), to trap on lands of another. In Loudoun and Rappahannock Counties, written permission is required to trap or hunt on lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions except in Patrick County, where the sale of protected fur animals during close season is prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: License required (fee, \$25) to raise game or fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

WASHINGTON.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Bear.....	Sept. 1-May 1. ⁸³
Beaver.....	No open season.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: No steel trap larger than No. 4 may be used unless a notice in the English language on a large placard is placed above the trap.

Licenses: County, \$5; issued by county auditor. Not required to trap coyote, muskrat, mink, skunk, marten, civet cat, weasel.

Possession and sale: Sale of protected animals is prohibited at all times and possession is prohibited during closed season, except under permit, but beaver skins secured without the State, after being inspected and stamped by the game warden, may be possessed or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export of protected animals and their skins prohibited, but bears legally taken may be shipped within State under affidavit that they are not shipped for sale or profit.

Propagation: Breeder's license (fee, \$10; renewal, \$5) required.

Bounties: Mountain lion or cougar, \$20; lynx or wildcat, \$5; coyote, \$1; timber wolf, \$15; seal or sea lion in Columbia River district, \$1; paid by State. Counties are permitted to pay additional rewards for destroying these animals, and also bounties on bear, muskrat, and squirrel.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Open seasons:⁸⁴

Dates inclusive.

Red fox, skunk ⁸⁵ in Brooke, Cabell, Clay, Doddridge, Grant, Harrison, Marion, Mineral, Mingo, Monongalia, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pleasant, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt, and Wyoming Counties only.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1.
In rest of State.....	Unprotected.
Raccoon, mink, and other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

⁸⁰ *Virginia:* Law applies to any county after adoption by the board of supervisors. Trapping on lands of another is unlawful except from noon of Oct. 15 to noon of Jan. 15, and then is lawful only with written permission of landowner, which permission the trapper must have on his person when trapping. He must visit traps at least once every 36 hours and is liable for any damage such traps may do to domestic animals. Landowner may trap or kill fur animals on his own lands at any time.

⁸¹ Traps must be visited daily in Jefferson magisterial district, Culpeper County.

⁸² Fox may be taken at any time by owner or tenant of land to protect property in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties. Written permission of owner required to take foxes on lands of another.

⁸³ *Washington:* Bear may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals.

⁸⁴ *West Virginia:* A landowner, his agent, or tenant may hunt or kill fur animals on his own lands at any time.

⁸⁵ Any county may by majority vote provide a perpetual close season on skunk.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set a steel or spring bear trap on land of another.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$18; issued by county clerk. Resident landowner, his children or tenants, may hunt during open season on own land without a license. License not issued to minor under 15 without written consent of parent or guardian. Express permission of owner or tenant required to set or maintain a snare or trap upon land of another. Licensee must wear tag.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restriction on possession or sale, but animals must not be taken for breeding purposes in close season except on lands owned or tenanted by the breeder.

Bounties: Wildcat, bobcat, or catamount, \$5; crow, 10 cents; certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid from forest, game, and fish protection fund.

WISCONSIN.

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive.

Beaver.....	No open season. ⁸⁶
Fisher, marten, mink (see exception), skunk.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Mink in Brown, Oconto, and Washington Counties. No open season. ⁸⁷	
Raccoon (see exception).....	Oct. 15-Jan. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> In Marathon County.....	
Aug. 15-Jan. 1.	
Muskrat ⁸⁸ in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marinette, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas, and Washburn Counties.....	Oct. 25-Apr. 20.
In Brown, Oconto, and Washington Counties.....	No open season. ⁸⁷
In Calumet, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan Counties.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 15.
In remainder of State.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 1.
Black bear.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fisher, marten, mink, or muskrat with the aid of spear, gun, or dog; to disturb or molest muskrat houses, beaver houses, or beaver dams; to set traps within 500 feet of any beaver dam or beaver house; or to molest or disturb raccoon den trees for the purpose of capturing raccoons.

Bag limits: Five raccoons a day.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; issued by conservation commission. Report required from licensed trapper on or before June 1 of each year. Nonresident not permitted to trap; alien not permitted to hunt.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale of beaver or skins thereof prohibited; possession of green skins of fur animals permitted only during open season and first five days of close season; possession prohibited of the skin of fisher, marten, mink, or muskrat which shows that the animal has been shot or speared. No other restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export of beaver prohibited; shipments of hides must be marked to show the number and kinds of hides, the name and address of the shipper, and the number of his trapping license.

Propagation: Under permit and supervision of the commission wild animals may be taken and transported for propagation within the State. Special license required for muskrat farming (fee, \$5, and 1 cent per acre for all premises in excess of 500 acres covered by the license).

Bounties: Wolf cub taken between March 1 and November 1, \$4; mature wolf killed at any time, \$10; fox, \$2; paid by county. County boards may increase these rewards, but no county may pay more than \$6 for killing a wolf cub. The State treasurer duplicates all county awards, thus doubling the above bounties. Poisons may be used for destroying animals for bounty between December 1 and March 1, but notice of putting out baits must be posted, and they may not be placed within 80 rods of a dwelling house. County boards may offer bounty on crow, hen hawk, pocket gopher, streaked gopher, English sparrow, blackbird, or rattlesnake.

WYOMING.

Open seasons:

Beaver.....	No open season. ⁸⁸
All other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful for nonresident to trap bears.

Licenses: For trapping in State game preserves, fee, \$3; for trapping fox, mink, or marten in national forests, \$3; issued by State game warden. Employees of the Federal Government do not require permit to trap predatory animals. For bear, nonresident, \$10; issued by justices of the peace, assistants, and deputy game wardens. Dog license, \$1 (required for each dog used in hunting predatory animals in national forests during close season on big game).

⁸⁶ *Wisconsin:* If beaver damage property, they may be captured and removed under permit and the direction of the State conservation commission; skins of animals that are killed in taking must be delivered to the conservation commission. Owners or lessees of dams, under permit of conservation commission, may destroy at any time muskrats to protect such dams or levees, but they may not sell, barter, or give away the skins of such animals killed during close season.

⁸⁷ Expires in 1921.

⁸⁸ *Wyoming:* Close season on beaver expires March 15, 1925. If beaver damage real estate the owner thereof may destroy them, but must furnish State game warden with affidavit showing damage and number killed.

Possession and sale: Skins of beaver killed when doing damage to real estate may be possessed when duly tagged by warden and affidavit is furnished the warden by owner of the real estate showing the damage and numbers of beaver killed.

Shipment and export: Beaver hides must be tagged by warden before being shipped or transported.

Miscellaneous: Use of the flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for predatory animals prohibited.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid by State.

LAWS OF CANADA.

ALBERTA.

Open seasons:⁸⁹

Mink, fisher, marten.....	<i>Dates inclusive.</i> Nov. 1-Mar. 31. ⁹⁰
Otter, muskrat (see exception).....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
<i>Exception:</i> Muskrat, south of North Saskatchewan River..... No open season. ⁹⁰	
Beaver.....	Dec. 31, 1925. ⁹⁰
Fox and other fur animals.....	Unprotected. ⁹¹

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison for taking fur animals; or to destroy, partially destroy, or to leave open any muskrat or beaver house.

Licenses: *Trapping:* None required of residents; nonresident, \$25; issued by minister of agriculture. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another. Permits to trap on game or forest reserves may be granted under regulations of the lieutenant governor in council. *Taxidermist*, \$5. *Dealer* in furs and skins of protected animals: Resident, branch office, and traveling agent, \$5 each; nonresident, \$100. Licensee must make monthly and annual reports to department of agriculture. License to export skins, \$1; issued by minister.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken and possessed.

Shipment and export: Export of furs and skins prohibited except by holder of a license. No furs or skins on which royalty has not been paid may be exported, and a special permit from the minister is necessary to ship out unprime skins. Resident hunter or trapper exporting furs or skins of animals taken by himself is not required to pay royalties on skins so exported unless the tax exceeds the sum of \$10 in any one year. Export of live fox prohibited.

Propagation: Manager of fur farm required to make reports January 1 and July 1 of each year. Export of live animals from fur farms allowed only on permit from the minister of agriculture. Permit, with fees, required to export live muskrat, mink, fisher, marten, otter, or beaver, whether raised on a fur farm or otherwise (orders in council).

Bounties: The council of any rural municipality is authorized to offer a bounty on wolf.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Open seasons:⁹²

Bear (see exception).....	<i>Dates inclusive.</i> Sept. 1-June 30.
<i>Exception:</i> Unlawful to trap bear south of main line of Canadian Pacific Railway.	

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison in taking fur animals, except farmers and poultrymen may protect own stock.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$10; nonresident not permitted to trap; nonresident (special license to hunt—not trap—bear from January 1 to July 1), \$25; nonresident general hunting license, fee, \$25 and additional fees of \$15 to \$25 for each bear killed. License not issued to boys under 18 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian. Issued by Provincial game warden or authorized agent. Licensee must wear badge. No license required of a resident to trap on own land during open season. Permission of owner required to trap on inclosed, cleared, or cultivated land of another. A licensed trapper who first occupies a trap line prior to November 14 is protected against other trappers. Unlawful to touch or interfere with traps set by a licensed trapper. License must be returned within two months after it expires, with a statement of number of fur animals of each kind taken. *Fur dealer:* Resident, \$25 (does not apply to licensed trapper selling skins taken by himself); nonresident or his agent, \$200. License required for each place of business. Fur dealer must make verified report on or before August 31 showing number and kinds of skins purchased and date of transactions. *Taxidermist*, \$5. Game conservation board may grant permits (fee, \$25) to buy furs at wholesale from licensed fur dealers or at public auction.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell pelts taken during close season. Possession of pelts of fur animals allowed only during open season and for two months thereafter (three months, north of 52d parallel), except under special permit from Provincial game warden. Unlawful for fur trader to possess skins on which royalty has not been paid. Does not apply to skins taken by a licensed trapper if sold to a licensed resident dealer nor to skins of animals raised in captivity.

⁸⁹ *Alberta:* Unlawful to destroy a beaver dam, unless authorized to do so by the lieutenant governor in council, who may also authorize the killing of beaver or other fur animals when such killing is deemed to be in the public interest.

⁹⁰ Lieutenant governor in council may declare open seasons locally on beaver and muskrat.

⁹¹ Unlawful to trap fox for export.

⁹² *British Columbia:* Seasons on fur animals fixed annually by lieutenant governor in council. For regulations, apply to Secretary, Game Conservation Board, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Shipment and export: Export of pelts of fur animals allowed only during open season and for two months thereafter (three months, north of 52d parallel), under special permit of Provincial game warden. Packages must be prepared so that they may be easily opened for examination, or labeled with a full description of the contents, and names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.

Propagation: A permit from the game conservation board is required to propagate fur-bearing animals. Breeder must keep a record of transactions as to purchases and sale of stock, which record must be open to inspection of any game warden, and must make verified report to game conservation board on or before August 31. Live foxes may be exported only under permit, and a permit is required to take foxes or other fur animals in close season.

Bounties: Rates fixed from time to time by lieutenant governor in council.

MANITOBA.

Open season:⁹³

North of fifty-third parallel.

	Dates inclusive.
Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, mink.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter, beaver	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat (additional season, Nov. 1-30)	Mar. 15-May 15.
Fox, lynx.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.

South of fifty-third parallel:

Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, mink	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Beaver, ⁹⁴ otter	No open season.
Muskrat.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
Fox, lynx.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison in taking fur animals is prohibited. Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats or to destroy muskrat houses.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$2; nonresident Canadian citizen, \$25; nonresident alien, \$100; issued by minister of agriculture and immigration. Permission of owner required to trap on cultivated or inclosed lands of another. Licensee must return his license and make a report during the month of June showing the number of each kind of animal taken. *Fur trading:* Wholesale raw fur dealer, \$50; raw fur buyer, \$25; resident raw fur merchant or trader, \$10; resident traveling agent, \$10; issued by minister. Licensees are required to keep record and to make annual returns before September 30. *Fur dressing and tanning:* \$10; issued by minister. Licensee must keep records and report to the chief game guardian on or before the 10th of each month the number of royalty pelts handled and the name and address of person forwarding or delivering the skins.

Possession and sale: Possession of unprime skins prohibited. Unlawful to purchase or sell the skins of muskrats that have been speared or shot. Any person purchasing or acquiring pelts from a trapper must ascertain that he holds proper trapping permit and at the same time record his name and the number of his permit. Unlawful to purchase, barter, or trade the pelt of a fur animal taken during close season (does not apply to imported skins). No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited of unprime skins or skins on which royalty is payable unless such skins have coupons attached to show royalty paid; each shipment must have attached a declaration of the number and kinds of skins contained, and also set forth that royalty coupons are attached as required. No other restrictions on skins legally taken. Export prohibited of live protected animals (except ranch-bred animals) except under permit from minister of agriculture and immigration (permit must accompany shipment to destination); fees, for black or silver fox, \$100; for other fox, \$15; for otter, \$25; for beaver, \$5; for mink, fisher, or marten, \$1; for muskrats, \$2 a dozen or fraction thereof.

Propagation: License (fee, \$5) must be obtained from the minister of agriculture and immigration to operate a fur farm. Licensee, on or before the first days of January and July, must make verified reports showing the number, species, age, and sex of the animals on hand, from whom procured, and the number which have died during previous six months, with cause of death.

Bounties: Timber wolf,⁹⁵ \$5; other wolf,⁹⁵ \$2; half is refunded to municipality by the Provincial treasurer.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Open seasons:

	Dates inclusive.
Mink, otter, fisher.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Muskrat (season opens at noon and closes at noon).....	Mar. 25-May 1.
Beaver, sable.....	No open season. ⁹⁶
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals by use of poisons, or to dig out foxes from their homes or earth burrows.

⁹³ *Manitoba:* Trapping in Provincial game preserves prohibited.

⁹⁴ Chief game guardian may take necessary steps to prevent beaver doing damage, but no beaver dams may be disturbed between Oct. 1 and Apr. 1.

⁹⁵ Poison may not be used to capture wolves for bounty.

⁹⁶ *New Brunswick:* Expires Dec. 31, 1923. Holder of permit from minister may take beaver from Nov. 1 to Apr. 1.

Licenses: *Trappers and fur dealers:*⁹⁷ Persons domiciled in Province, \$10; all other persons, \$50. Trappers and fur dealers must furnish the minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, the location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are to be stored, and the places from which the skins will be shipped out of the Province, and must make monthly reports of operations. Issued by minister of lands and mines. License is required to traffic in, cure, or tan skins: Resident, \$10; nonresident or resident alien, \$50; issued by minister. Special license (accompanied by necessary tags) to trap beaver from Nov. 1 to Apr. 1 may be issued by minister: fee, \$8 for each animal.

Possession and sale: Possession prohibited of furs on which royalties, as fixed by lieutenant governor in council, have not been paid; possession of green skins or carcasses of protected fur animals in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged.

Propagation: Permits to capture wild fur-bearing animals for propagation within the Province may be obtained from the minister of lands and mines, who fixes the fee for such permit.

Bounties: None paid.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.⁹⁸

Open seasons:⁹⁹

	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Mink, fisher, marten.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 14.
Otter, beaver, muskrat.....	Oct. 1-May 14.
White fox.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison in taking fur animals or to destroy or injure any beaver or muskrat house.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Resident, \$2; nonresident, British subject, \$25; other nonresident, \$50. *Fur dealer,* \$5; issued by Commissioner of Dominion Parks. License not required of native-born resident Indian: Eskimo, or half-breed.

Possession and sale: Licensed trapper may sell or trade the skins of animals he has legally taken. Possession of unprime or low-grade furs prohibited. No restrictions on other skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Permits may be obtained to take fur animals for propagation.

Bounties: Timber wolf, \$20.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Open seasons:¹

	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Beaver, marten.....	No open season.
Bear, wolf, wildcat.....	Unprotected.
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take any protected fur animal (unless under a permit) from a burrow or den by smoking, digging, or otherwise; to take fur animal by use of poison; to damage or molest a beaver dam or house or a muskrat house or to set snare or trap within 25 feet of the latter.

Licenses: *Trapping:* None required of resident; nonresident, \$30; issued by Provincial secretary, game commissioners, and county clerks. *Fur buyers:* Nonresident, \$25; resident, \$2; issued by chief game commissioner. Fur buyer must keep record and make monthly report of number of skins bought or sold, together with names and addresses of parties from whom purchased or to whom sold.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess or sell the green hide of any beaver or marten, or to possess the green hide of any fur animal taken out of season. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export skins of fur animals except under certificate of inspection and permit (fee, 50 cents) from a game official (postmaster).

Propagation: Permits (fee, \$1) to take wild animals may be obtained from the board of game commissioners under such restrictions as they may require. Unlawful to keep fur-bearing animals in captivity for breeding purposes without a permit from the chief game commissioner; fee, \$2 for each kind of animal kept, payable annually. Reports are required annually on September 30. Unlawful to trespass in inclosures for fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

⁹⁷ *New Brunswick:* License requirements and other provisions of act do not apply to a hunter or trapper who is a British subject domiciled and residing in Province, who actually hunts, provided he sells his furs to a person domiciled in the Province.

⁹⁸ "*Northwest Territories*" means the northwest territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory (except such portions thereof as are included in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any Province, except the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

⁹⁹ All trapping prohibited on Victoria and Banks Islands.

¹ *Nova Scotia:* Fox, raccoon, skunk, weasel, or muskrat may be killed on one's own inclosed premises for the protection of private property.

ONTARIO.

Open seasons:

	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Mink, fisher, marten.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Apr. 1-May 20.
<i>Exception:</i> South of French and Mattawa Rivers.....	
Beaver, otter.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 20.
Beaver, otter.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31. ²
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats or, except when they are destroying property, to injure their houses.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$50; issued by Department of Game and Fisheries. Nonresident not permitted to take beaver or otter. Beaver and otter skins must bear prescribed coupons (fee, series of 5, \$2.50—trapper limited to 10 coupons for beaver and otter a season). License not required to take wolf or fox. Farmers and their sons may trap on own land during open season without license, except that a \$1 license is necessary to trap beaver or otter thereon. Permission of owner required to trap beaver on lands of another. Treaty Indian living north and west of French and Mattawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing and holding annual certificate from Department of Indian Affairs not required to obtain trapping license, but is limited to 10 beaver or otter a season, the skins of which may only be sold to persons licensed to issue coupons. Treaty Indian must produce his certificate to buyer and have indorsed thereon the number and kind of skins bought, numbers of the coupons attached thereto, and return certificate to Department of Indian Affairs. Fur dealers or traders: resident British subject, \$10; alien, \$25; licensee must make monthly reports. Fur dressing and tanning, \$10; licensee must keep records and make monthly reports.

Possession and sale: Possession of furs during close season prohibited except under permit. Possession and sale of unprime skins prohibited, except under permit. Unlawful for trapper or farmer to sell beaver or otter skins except to a licensed dealer, from whom he must secure a receipt showing number of pelts, numbers of coupons attached, and number of dealer's license, which receipt must be forwarded to the Department of Game and Fisheries. Unlawful to have skins dressed, plucked, or treated in any way except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties. No other restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged.

Propagation: A permit is required of breeders of game or fur animals. Licensed fur breeders may sell live animals or skins during open season upon payment of royalties. The minister may grant permits to take fur animals during the close season for propagating and scientific purposes.

Bounties: Gray timber wolf, \$20; other wolf, \$5; paid by county, but Provincial treasurer refunds 40 per cent to county. Provincial treasurer pays entire bounty in unorganized counties.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Open seasons:

	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Otter, marten, mink, muskrat.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Beaver.....	No open season. ³
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to put out poisoned baits for fox or other animals.

Licenses: None required of resident; nonresident, \$50; issued by secretary-treasurer of Province. The game warden may grant permits to take beaver and issue coupons (fee, \$1 each) to tag skins of animals taken.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale during close season prohibited. Holders of permits may possess, buy, or sell beaver skins which have proper coupons attached.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on animals legally taken, possessed, and tagged.

Propagation: Several special acts of the Provincial legislature regulate fox ranching on the island. The animals are assessed for taxation, ranches are protected from trespass under heavy penalties, and incomes from ranches are taxed.

Bounties: None paid.

QUEBEC.

Open seasons:

	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Bear.....	Aug. 20-June 30.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Nov. 1-May 31.
<i>Exception:</i> South of 50th parallel.....	
Fox.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Fox.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

²Ontario: Beaver and otter may be taken by residents only. Not more than four beaver may be taken from a family or colony. Beaver, when damaging property, may be destroyed by game overseer under special authorization from the department of game and fisheries.

³Prince Edward Island: Beaver may be taken under special license. They may be destroyed by the owner of private property on which they are locating or building dams, and, under permit from game warden or lieutenant governor in council, their dams may be destroyed when necessary to prevent damage to property.

Prohibited methods: Use of poisons in taking fur animals prohibited.

Licenses: *Trappers*⁴ and *fur dealers:* Persons domiciled in Province, \$10; all other persons \$50; issued by minister of fisheries and game. Trappers⁴ and fur dealers must furnish the minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are to be stored, and the places from which such furs will be shipped out of the Province.

Possession and sale: Persons engaged in buying, selling, or taking fur animals must, on or before the 10th of each month, make report to the minister of fisheries and game. Unlawful to possess, buy, or sell skins of fur animals on which royalty has not been paid. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except of fur animals or furs on which royalties have been paid. Skins must be shipped open to view and each skin must be stamped to show royalty paid and be tagged as prescribed by the minister before being shipped in any manner. Packages must show names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: The minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries may grant permits to take animals alive for breeding purposes; nonresident license fee, from \$5 to \$25.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Open seasons: ⁵	Dates inclusive.
Beaver.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30. ⁶
Mink, fisher, marten, fox (see exception).....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Exception: Fox, south of Township 51.....	Unprotected.
Otter.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat: ⁷	
North of Township 52 (also Nov. 1 to Nov. 30).....	Mar. 1-May 14.
South of Township 53.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.
Other fur animals.....	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison to take fur animals, to spear or shoot beaver or muskrat, or to destroy muskrat houses.

Licenses: Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; resident licensee must return license on or before May 31 to chief game guardian with statement showing number of each kind of fur animals taken by him. Fur dealer, resident, north of Township 25, \$10; south of Township 26, \$2; traveling agent for resident dealer, \$10; nonresident or his traveling agent, \$20; taxidermist, \$5; licensee must keep duplicate receipt book and furnish a copy thereof every 3 months to the minister. Issued by Department of Agriculture, Regina. Licensed fur trader must make annual report of operations. Resident treaty Indians may trap during open season without a license. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another. No license issued to person under 16 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to buy, sell, or possess unprime furs, except those of wolf or coyote. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals must be plainly marked with full description of contents and names and addresses of consignor and consignee. Export of live fur animals prohibited except under permit of minister; fees, for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox or other live fur animal, \$5. Unlawful to ship unprime furs except wolf or coyote. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required (fee, \$1 annually) to operate a fur ranch. Permit to ship live fur animals is required; fee, for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox or other fur animal, \$5. Young foxes may not be taken from dens before May 15.

Bounties: Adult timber wolf, \$10; pups of prairie or timber wolf, \$1; paid only in properly gazetted wolf districts, when half is refunded from Provincial treasury.

YUKON.

Open seasons: ⁸	Dates inclusive.
Lynx, marten, mink, otter.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 1.
Muskrat.....	Dec. 1-June 1.
Beaver.....	No open season. ⁹
Other fur animals (see exception).....	Unprotected.
Exception: Fox (under 1 year of age).....	June 1-Mar. 31.

⁴ *Quebec:* The act does not apply to a hunter or trapper who actually hunts, if he is domiciled and resides in the Province, and is a British subject.

⁵ *Saskatchewan:* Trapping on game preserves prohibited.

⁶ Beaver are protected on game preserves and may be protected in any municipality upon recommendation of the council and proclamation of minister.

⁷ Minister may authorize the council of any municipality to destroy muskrats doing damage to highways or other public improvements.

⁸ *Yukon:* Commissioner in council may alter seasons.

⁹ Expires Nov. 1, 1923.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited.

Licenses: None required of resident; nonresident, \$100. Fur buyer or dealer (purchasing furs for sale or export): Nonresident, \$150; resident, \$25; mercantile establishment buying furs, \$10 (required for each place of business other than head office); issued by gold commissioner or person designated by him.

Possession and sale: Skins legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Export of raw furs prohibited except under permit issued by direction of the commissioner, and upon payment of the export tax. Export of live fox prohibited. (*See Propagation*).

Propagation: Registration of fox breeders required. Unlawful to export a fox not born in captivity or which has been in captivity for less than a year; any fox born in captivity may be exported under a permit (fee, \$5). Fox and other fur ranches, if posted against trespass, may not be approached without owner's consent. No restrictions on other fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

LAWS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(1920 laws not received.)

Open seasons:¹⁰

	<i>Dates inclusive.</i>
Otter, marten, lynx.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox.....	Oct. 16-Mar. 14.
Muskrat.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 30
Beaver.....	No open season. ¹¹

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: None required of resident; nonresident, \$501; issued by justice. Fur buyers and shippers, 50 cents; issued by game and inland fisheries board. Licensed fur buyer must report operations before December 31 of each year.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: (*See Licenses.*) Unlawful to export live fox unless raised in captivity. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to fox. A fox farm must be licensed; the owner must at stated times make reports to the game and inland fisheries board, and the premises must be at all times open to inspection by officers of the board. Possession of fox cub or fox taken in close season is prohibited. Unlawful to export a fox not bred on a fox farm, or, without permit from the colonial board, to export a fox bred in captivity.

Bounties: Crow, 20 cents.

¹⁰ *Newfoundland:* Unlawful to trap on Grand Lake Caribou Preserves.

¹¹ Expires Oct. 1, 1920.

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM COPIES OF LAWS RELATING TO FUR-BEARING ANIMALS MAY BE OBTAINED.

- Alabama:** Department of conservation, Montgomery.
- Alaska:** Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. See footnote 5, p. 7.
- Arizona:** State game warden, Phoenix.
- Arkansas:** Secretary, game and fish commission, Little Rock.
- California:** Executive officer, fish and game commission, Postal Telegraph Building, San Francisco.
- Colorado:** State game and fish commissioner, Denver.
- Connecticut:** Secretary, commission of fisheries and game, Hartford.
- Delaware:** Chief game warden, Dover.
- District of Columbia:** Superintendent metropolitan police, Washington.
- Florida:** Secretary of state, Tallahassee.
- Georgia:** Game and fish commissioner, Atlanta.
- Idaho:** Fish and game warden, Boise.
- Illinois:** Chief game and fish warden, Springfield.
- Indiana:** Superintendent, division of fisheries and game, State House, Indianapolis.
- Iowa:** State fish and game warden, Lansing.
- Kansas:** State fish and game warden, Pratt.
- Kentucky:** Executive agent, game and fish commission, Frankfort.
- Louisiana:** Commissioner of conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.
- Maine:** Commissioner of inland fisheries and game, Augusta.
- Maryland:** State game warden, 512 Munsey Building, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts:** Director, division of fisheries and game, State House, Boston.
- Michigan:** Commissioner game, fish, and forest-fire department, Lansing.
- Minnesota:** Game and fish commissioner, St. Paul.
- Mississippi:** Secretary of state, Jackson.
- Missouri:** Game and fish commissioner, Jefferson City.
- Montana:** State game warden, Helena.
- Nebraska:** Chief deputy, game and fish commission, Lincoln.
- Nevada:** State fish and game warden, Carson City.
- New Hampshire:** Fish and game commissioner, Sunapee.
- New Jersey:** Secretary, board of fish and game commissioners, Trenton.
- New Mexico:** Game and fish warden, Santa Fe.
- New York:** Secretary, conservation commission, Albany.
- North Carolina:** Secretary, Audubon Society of North Carolina, Raleigh.
- North Dakota:** Secretary, game and fish board, Steele.
- Ohio:** Chief game warden, board of agriculture, Columbus.
- Oklahoma:** State game warden, Oklahoma City.
- Oregon:** State game warden, Portland.
- Pennsylvania:** Secretary, board of game commissioners, Harrisburg.
- Rhode Island:** Chairman, commissioners of birds, Providence.
- South Carolina:** Chief game warden, Columbia.
- South Dakota:** State game warden, Pierre.
- Tennessee:** State game and fish warden, Nashville.
- Texas:** Game, fish, and oyster commissioner, Austin.
- Utah:** Fish and game commissioner, Salt Lake City.
- Vermont:** Fish and game commissioner, Montpelier.
- Virginia:** Commissioner of game and inland fisheries, Richmond.
- Washington:** Chief game warden and State fish commissioner, Seattle; chief deputy game warden, Yakima.
- West Virginia:** Forest, game, and fish warden, Elkins.
- Wisconsin:** Secretary, conservation commission, Madison.
- Wyoming:** State game warden, Cheyenne.
-
- Alberta:** Chief game guardian, Edmonton.
- British Columbia:** Secretary, game conservation board, Vancouver.
- Manitoba:** Chief game guardian, Winnipeg.
- New Brunswick:** Chief game and fire warden, Fredericton.
- Northwest Territories:** Commissioner, Dominion Parks Branch, Ottawa.
- Nova Scotia:** Chief game commissioner, Halifax.
- Ontario:** Superintendent, game and fisheries, Toronto.
- Prince Edward Island:** Game inspectors (county sheriffs).
- Quebec:** General inspector, fisheries and game, Quebec.
- Saskatchewan:** Chief game guardian, Regina.
- Yukon:** Gold commissioner, Dawson.
-
- Colony of Newfoundland:** Secretary, game and inland fisheries board, St. Johns.

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE RELATING TO FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.**

AVAILABLE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY THE DEPARTMENT.

The Common Mole of Eastern United States. (Farmers' Bulletin 583.)
Economic Value of North American Skunks. (Farmers' Bulletin 587.)
The Domesticated Silver Fox. (Farmers' Bulletin 795.)
Trapping Moles and Utilizing Their Skins. (Farmers' Bulletin 832.)
The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer. (Farmers' Bulletin 869.)
Rabbit Raising. (Farmers' Bulletin 1090.)
Game Laws for 1920. (Farmers' Bulletin 1138.)
Fur Farming as a Side Line. (Yearbook Separate 693.)
Trapping on the Farm. (Yearbook Separate 823.)
Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska on the Alaska Game Law, 1919. (Department Circular 88.)
Directory of Officials and Organizations Concerned with the Protection of Birds and Game, 1920. (Department Circular 131.)
Maintenance of the Fur Supply. (Department Circular 135, in press.)

**FOR SALE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Deer Farming in the United States. (Farmers' Bulletin 330.) Price, 5 cents.
The Muskrat. (Farmers' Bulletin 396). Price, 5 cents.
Raising Deer and Other Large Game Animals in the United States. (Biological Survey Bulletin 36.) Price, 15 cents.